

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS
PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION

IN RE: THE NARRAGANSETT ELECTRIC COMPANY :
D/B/A RHODE ISLAND ENERGY PROPOSED REVISIONS : Docket No. 25-31-EL
TO RFP FOR LONG-TERM CONTRACTING :
STANDARD FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY AND :
RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATES :

PRE-FILED DIRECT TESTIMONY OF
NICOLAS BALDENKO

On behalf of:

Rhode Island Division of Public Utilities & Carriers
89 Jefferson Boulevard
Warwick, Rhode Island 02888

November 6, 2025

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Nicolas Baldenko is an Executive Consultant at Levitan & Associates, Inc. and testifies on behalf of the Rhode Island Division of Public Utilities and Carriers (“Division”). The Division, with the assistance of Mr. Baldenko, has reviewed the proposed revisions to the Long-Term Contracting Standard Request for Proposals (“Revised RFP”) for Renewable Energy and Renewable Energy Certificates filed by The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a Rhode Island Energy (“RIE”) for review and approval by the Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission (the “Commission”). The Revised RFP was filed pursuant to the Long-Term Contracting Standard, R.I. Gen. Laws § 39-26.1, (“LTCS”) and incorporates updates relative to the LTCS RFP that was approved by the Commission in 2024 in Docket No. 23-50-EL (“2024 RFP”). Mr. Baldenko has reviewed the Revised RFP requirements under the LTCS and under the Rules and Regulations Governing Long-Term Contracting Standards for Renewable Energy, 810-RICR-40-05-1, (“Regulations”) and concludes that the Revised RFP filed by RIE is fully consistent with the requirements of the LTCS and the Regulations. Moreover, the revisions in this Revised RFP incorporate lessons learned from the prior LTCS procurement and other renewable resource procurements across the Northeast, which are expected to enable expanded competition and facilitate a fair and objective evaluation of proposals. Mr. Baldenko suggests minor revisions to interconnection requirements and bid fees to ensure a wide pool of potential bidders are eligible and attracted to submit proposals in the procurement.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS
PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

In Re: The Narragansett Electric Company :
d/b/a Rhode Island Energy Proposed Revisions :
To RFP for Long-Term Contracting :
Standard for Renewable Energy and :
Renewable Energy Certificates :

Docket No. 25-31-EL

RHODE ISLAND DIVISION OF PUBLIC UTILITIES AND CARRIERS
PRE-FILED DIRECT TESTIMONY OF NICOLAS BALDENKO

1 **Q. Please state your name, title, and business address.**

2 A. I am Nic Baldenko, Executive Consultant at Levitan & Associates, Inc. (“LAI”), and my
3 business address is 101 Federal Street, Suite 1900, Boston, Massachusetts, 02110.

4 **Q. Please summarize your educational background and professional experience.**

5 A. I have B.S. degree in electrical engineering with a minor in mathematics from the
6 University at Buffalo, and an M.S. in electrical engineering from the University of Bridgeport.
7 From 2013 to 2021 I was an engineer with a focus on transmission planning, Independent System
8 Operator of New England (“ISO-NE”) policy, and large-scale energy procurements at the United
9 Illuminating Company and Eversource Energy. From 2021 to 2022, I worked for a Dutch clean
10 energy firm working on offshore wind interconnections in Sweden and the Netherlands. From
11 2022 to 2024 I was the lead engineer in Eversource’s Transmission Strategy group, where I started
12 a new production cost modeling team and led multiple large economic studies to support clean
13 energy development in New England. I am currently an Executive Consultant at LAI, which I
14 joined in 2024. I have 13 years of experience in the energy industry, with a primary focus on
15 transmission planning and large-scale energy procurements in New England. I have participated
16 in and advised clients on competitive procurement options for wholesale power supply, including

1 high-voltage direct current (“HVDC”) transmission projects and renewable generation projects.
2 My experience includes implementation of competitive procurements, capacity expansion and
3 production cost modeling, siting and permitting of generation and transmission, contract
4 negotiations, and analyzing net emissions impacts of new and repowered generation projects. In
5 addition to my participation in this procurement, I also participated in a prior LTCS procurement
6 in Rhode Island, filed in Docket No. 23-50-EL. I have participated in or advised on competitive
7 procurements for renewable resources on behalf of the Connecticut Department of Energy and
8 Environmental Protection, the Massachusetts Department of Energy Resources, the New York
9 State Energy Research and Development Authority, and the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities.
10 A detailed description of my experience and educational background is in my curriculum vitae in
11 Exhibit NHB-1.

12 **Q. Please describe LAI.**

13 A. LAI is a management consulting firm specializing in power market design, power and fuel
14 project evaluations, pipeline infrastructure, and competitive energy economics. Since its founding
15 in 1989, LAI has conducted numerous assignments in New England and other markets throughout
16 the United States and Canada on diverse matters pertaining to generation and transmission project
17 evaluations, wholesale energy and capacity price forecasts, retail price impacts, electric sector
18 decarbonization strategies, asset valuation, bulk power security, power and fuel procurements,
19 transaction structures, gas/electric interdependencies, natural gas infrastructure, and risk
20 management. LAI’s clients include electric and gas utilities, generators, Independent System
21 Operators, Regional Transmission Organizations, energy end-users, state energy policy agencies
22 and regulatory commissions, and financial institutions.

1 **Q. Have you previously participated in dockets before the Rhode Island Public Utilities**
2 **Commission and if so, in what matters?**

3 A. Yes, I provided support to LAI staff and the Division in Docket No. 23-50-EL. My former
4 colleague, Dr. Ellen Cool, led LAI's engagement with the Division on the prior LTCR RFP. Dr.
5 Cool retired at the end of 2024, at which time I took over as the lead consultant supporting the
6 Division's role in the prior LTCS RFP. As the lead consultant supporting the Division in this
7 docket, I have taken over Dr. Cool's role in providing testimony before the Commission.

8 **Q. Have you previously provided expert testimony before any other regulatory**
9 **commission, board, or agency and if so, in what matters?**

10 A. Yes. I testified before the Connecticut Public Utility Regulatory Authority regarding the
11 interconnection and reliability impact of Park City Wind in Docket No. 19-12-18, PURA Review
12 of Offshore Wind Resource Agreements Selected by DEEP pursuant to Public Act No. 19-71. My
13 testimony focused on the deliverability of energy and potential for curtailments. I testified before
14 the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities regarding the interconnection and reliability
15 impact of the NECEC HVDC line and associated imported power in Docket No. 18-64/65/66,
16 Long Term Contracts for Clean Energy Projects Pursuant to Section 83D of An Act Relative to
17 Green Communities. My testimony focused on the project's interconnection location behind key
18 transmission interfaces in Northern New England, the ISO-NE interconnection processes, winter
19 reliability and price impacts, and development of model inputs to the quantitative pricing models
20 used for bid evaluation. I reviewed the interconnection studies for all bids into the Massachusetts
21 83D solicitation and developed the underlying transmission topology and associated monitored
22 element contingency pairs used in the production cost model that evaluated the price impact of

1 bids.

2 **Q. On whose behalf are you testifying?**

3 A. My testimony is on behalf of the Division.

4 **Q. What is your role in this proceeding?**

5 A. Through my firm, LAI, I was engaged by the Division to review the Revised RFP and
6 accompanying explanation of material and nonmaterial changes in “Proposed Revised Timetable
7 and Method of Solicitation and Execution” filed by Rhode Island Energy on August 29, 2025 in
8 Docket No. 25-31-EL and to provide testimony in this proceeding.

9 **Q. What is the purpose of your testimony?**

10 A. The purpose of my testimony is to report my observations and conclusions with respect to
11 whether RIE’s Revised RFP is consistent with requirements under the LTCS (R.I. Gen. Laws §
12 39-26.1-1 *et seq.*) and the regulations governing the LTCS, 810-RICR-40- 05-1 (“Regulations”).
13 In addition, I also considered whether the Revised RFP is likely to result in a competitive
14 procurement for Commercially Reasonable resources, as defined in the Regulations, 810-RICR-
15 40-05-1-1.3(A.1). I have considered lessons learned from the prior LTCS solicitation and other
16 renewable resource procurements across the Northeast, and the phaseout of relevant federal tax
17 credits.

18 **Q. Did you prepare this testimony yourself?**

19 A. Yes, I personally prepared this testimony.

20 **Q. Did you discuss this testimony with the Division as you were preparing it?**

21 A. Yes, I did.

22 **Q. Did you participate in any aspect of the preparation of the RFP?**

1 A. No, I did not. RIE was responsible for the drafting of the Revised RFP that was filed with
2 the Commission.

3 **Q. What is the purpose of RIE's RFP?**

4 A. The purpose of the Revised RFP is to set forth a timetable and method for solicitation,
5 evaluation, and execution of long-term contracts to satisfy RIE's remaining obligation under the
6 LTCS. The Revised RFP is a revision and update to the 2024 RFP approved under Docket No
7 25-31-EL. The Revised RFP seeks proposals from renewable energy projects with nameplate
8 capacity of at least 20 MW and up to 300 MW of qualified renewable resources.

9 **Q. What is your understanding of RIE's remaining obligation under the LTCS?**

10 A. My understanding is that the LTCS requires RIE to procure a minimum long-term contract
11 capacity of 90 MW, where the total MW is expressed as the equivalent of a 100% capacity factor.¹
12 RIE reports that as of August 29, 2025, RIE had executed contracts for approximately 81% of the
13 minimum long-term contract capacity required by the LTCS, or the equivalent of approximately
14 72.3 MW, expressed in terms of 100% capacity factor. RIE's minimum remaining LTCS
15 obligation is approximately 17.7 MW, which RIE calculates as equivalent to 150,402 MWh.² In
16 addition, several existing contracts are due to expire, requiring RIE to solicit a total of
17 approximately 49 MW (or approximately 430,000 MWh per year) by the end of 2030. The LTCS

¹ At 100% capacity factor, 90 MW is the equivalent of 788,400 MWh per year using the calculation
90 MW x 8760 hours per year.

² RIE does not explain their calculation, and it appears slightly inconsistent with the calculation
converting the LTCS obligation of 90 MW to 788,400. However, RIE uses the word approximately,
and the ultimate calculation has no impact on the Revised RFP design or requirements.

1 allows RIE to voluntarily solicit more than the minimum requirement. RIE has noted that
2 expanding the scope of the solicitation to broaden the pool of eligible bidders, ensure continued
3 compliance with the LTCS requirements, and mitigate future procurement risks associated with
4 anticipated shortfall from projects that are expected to expire. Thus, the Revised RFP solicits bids
5 with up to 300 MW of nameplate capacity, and explains that this Revised RFP will support the
6 purposes of the 2021 Act on Climate, R.I. Gen. Laws § 42-6.2-1, *et seq.*, which mandates a
7 statewide, economy-wide 45% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 relative to 1990
8 emissions levels, 80% by 2040, and net-zero emissions by 2050. Notably, there is no maximum
9 limit on the total amount of energy that can be procured in the Revised RFP. RIE states in Section
10 1.2 of the Revised RFP, “The amount of energy and RECs procured in this solicitation will depend
11 entirely on Rhode Island Energy’s evaluation of the proposals submitted and Rhode Island
12 Energy’s judgment as to whether there is value in selecting additional projects for the benefit of
13 customers.”

14 **Q. Do you conclude that the RFP solicitation method, bidder requirements, and selection**
15 **criteria are consistent with the LTCS and the Regulations?**

16 **A.** Yes. The Revised RFP meets the statutory requirements with respect to solicitation method,
17 eligibility, and selection criteria. Specifically:

- 18 1. Consistent with R.I. Gen. Laws § 39-26.1-3(a), the Revised RFP (Section 2.2.2.2b)
19 requires that projects offered into this Revised RFP meet the definition of a “newly
20 developed renewable energy resource” as defined in R.I. Gen. Laws § 39-26.1-2(7). The
21 Revised RFP further clarifies that a project is considered “newly developed” if the
22 proposed facility “must not have begun operation, and developers must not have

1 implemented investment or lending arrangements to finance construction.”

2 2. The Revised RFP (Section 2.2.2.2a) requires that an electric generation facility offered in
3 response to the solicitation must be an “eligible renewable energy resource.” This
4 requirement is consistent with R.I. Gen. Laws § 39-26.1-2(4), § 39-26-5 and 810-RICR-
5 40-05-1.6(B) of the Regulations.

6 3. The Revised RFP (Section 2.2.2.4) limits the allowable contract term to between 10 and
7 15 years, but permits non-confirming bids with contract duration of up to 30 years as long
8 as such a bid is an alternative to a conforming bid duration. The Revised RFP states that
9 contract durations greater than 15 years are subject to approval of the Commission. This
10 is consistent with R.I. Gen. Laws § 39-26.1-3(a).

11 4. The Revised RFP (Sections 1.2 and 2.2.3.8) states that bids must be “commercially
12 reasonable” in order to be selected for a contract. This is consistent with R.I. Gen. Laws
13 § 39-26.1-3(a).

14 5. The Revised RFP clarifies that projects must demonstrate direct economic benefits to the
15 State in addition to impacts to Locational Marginal Prices (“LMPs”) and Renewable
16 Energy Credits (“REC”) prices, such as job creation and increased state revenues (Section
17 2.3.1). This is consistent with R.I. Gen. Laws § 39-26.1-5(e), and 810-RICR-40-05-
18 1.5(B) of the Regulations.

19 The Regulations, in 810-RICR-40-05-1.4(B) set forth seven items which must be included in a
20 company’s filing supporting the timetable and methods for solicitation of contracts. Based on my
21 review of these requirements, I conclude that the Revised RFP addresses each of these
22 requirements. LAI has not reviewed and cannot comment on any of the documents to be attached

1 as appendices to the Revised RFP which have not been filed, including the draft power purchase
2 agreement and bidder response package.

3 **Q. Please describe the material revisions to this RFP relative to the LTCS RFP that was**
4 **approved by the Commission in 2024, and provide your opinion on whether these revisions**
5 **are reasonable and likely to advance the goals of a competitive procurement.**

6 A. RIE identifies seven material revisions to this Revised RFP relative to the 2024 RFP. I
7 comment on the reasonableness of each revision below.

- 8 1. RIE removed the requirement that contracts be unit-contingent, now requiring contracts to
9 be only unit-specific (Section 2.2.2.3). This effectively allows a contracted generator to
10 sell a portion of their produced energy and RECs to other buyers, while maintaining that
11 all contracted energy and RECs must be delivered only from the designated facility. This
12 is a reasonable change and will enable potential coordination with other states.
- 13 2. RIE added language requiring bidders to identify specific environmental concerns and
14 mitigation measures (Section 2.2.3.3). This is a reasonable change.
- 15 3. RIE clarified interconnection requirements to better align with the ISO-NE group study
16 methodology (Section 2.2.3.4). The proposed changes are reasonable, but I recommend
17 additional changes to increase the likelihood of a competitive procurement. I recommend
18 that RIE revise the requirement for all bidders to have filed an interconnection request
19 with ISO-NE. The revised interconnection process no longer allows interconnection
20 requests to be submitted outside designated 45-day Cluster Requests Windows, the next
21 of which opens on October 4, 2026. Therefore, any resources that have not already
22 completed their interconnection or submitted a request in the transitional cluster study may

1 not be eligible under the current requirements. These resources should instead be allowed
2 to specify their plans for participation in a future cluster study and provide all required
3 study and cost information accordingly.

4 4. RIE modified the Revised RFP to clarify their ability to reject proposals with non-
5 conforming pricing, even if such proposals are submitted as an eligible alternative in
6 conjunction with a conforming bid (Section 2.2.4.2.2). The 2024 RFP stated that RIE was
7 under no obligation to accept a proposal with non-conforming pricing alternatives, but did
8 not clarify it has the authority to reject a potentially eligible proposal without evaluating
9 it. I recommend that RIE clarify that if any non-conforming pricing alternative that meets
10 all eligibility requirements is rejected without being evaluated, the bid fee associated with
11 that alternative should be returned to the bidder. Doing so will encourage bidders to
12 provide a more robust set of alternative pricing proposals that may provide more direct
13 benefits to ratepayers than the associated conforming price proposal in the quantitative
14 evaluation.

15 5. RIE proposed increased bid fees to more closely align with the cost to perform the
16 quantitative analysis. The proposed bid fees are notably higher than other regional clean
17 energy RFPs that are currently open or recently closed. The minimum bid fee increased
18 from \$50,000 to \$75,000 for a 20 MW proposal. The incremental fee per MW above 25
19 MW remains unchanged at \$1,000/MW. However, the maximum bid fee increased from
20 \$100,000 to \$250,000. The NYSERDA Tier 1 solicitation that is currently underway in
21 New York has a bid fee of \$20,000 for 20 MW bids and a maximum bid fee of \$100,000

1 for projects 100 MW or greater³. A recent clean energy RFP in Maine, which resulted in
2 the successful award of one hydro project and four solar projects, did not charge bid fees
3 but did require bid security deposits capped at \$100,000⁴. Connecticut DEEP does not
4 charge bid fees in their clean energy RFPs.

5 There is a concern that charging significantly higher bid fees than other regional
6 clean energy procurements may reduce the likelihood of robust participation from
7 developers. It is worth noting that the 2024 RFP received only two bids, which likely
8 resulted in RIE collecting total bid fees that were below the cost to perform the quantitative
9 evaluation. RIE has made other changes that focus on increasing the potential number of
10 bidders, such as increasing the maximum eligible bid size from 150 MW to 300 MW. The
11 increase to bid fees is substantial but it may reduce the chance of a shortfall in funding to
12 cover the costs of bid evaluation in the event there is low participation once again. The
13 cover letter filed with the Revised RFP has a minor typo stating that bid fee cap starts at
14 197 MW. Based on the calculation shown in Section 2.2.4.4 of the Revised RFP, the bid
15 fee cap would be hit for bids starting at 195 MW.

16 6. RIE moved the Contract Risk factor from Stage 2 to Stage 3 of the Evaluation (Section

³ NYSERDA 2025 Teir 1 RFP bid fees available in Table 7 of Section 4.2 of the RFP available at <https://portal.nyserda.ny.gov/servlet/servlet.FileDownload?file=00Pcr00000W6t7TEAR>

⁴ Bid security requirements described in Section 5.7 of the RFP available at <https://mpuc-cms.maine.gov/CQM.Public.WebUI/Common/ViewDoc.aspx?DocRefId=%7BA08FFA97-0000-C63F-8F59-16C27382F052%7D&DocExt=pdf&DocName=%7BA08FFA97-0000-C63F-8F59-16C27382F052%7D.pdf>

1 2.4). This change is reasonable because revisions to the Draft Contract provisions can shift
2 significant risks and costs to ratepayers but are difficult to quantify in the Stage 2
3 evaluation. It makes more sense to consider these risks in Stage 3. I note there is a minor
4 typo in that contract risk is still listed as the 6th item in Section 2.3.2 Initial Non-Price
5 Evaluation. That should be removed for consistency.

6 7. RIE updated and streamlined the confidentiality language in Section 2.3. This change is
7 reasonable.

8 **Q. Please comment on any other material revisions to the RFP.**

9 A. The maximum nameplate capacity of individual resources has increased from 150 MW in
10 the 2024 RFP to 300 MW in this Revised RFP. This is a positive change that opens the Revised
11 RFP to a larger pool of potential bidders. Increasing the number of potentially eligible bidders
12 compared to the 2024 RFP will increase the likelihood of a competitive procurement.

13 **Q. Please comment on any other minor revisions to the RFP.**

14 A. The year 2025 in the last sentence in the second paragraph of Section 1.2 of the Revised
15 RFP was not updated from the 2024 RFP. It should be updated to 2027 based on the proposed
16 Revised RFP timeline and the requirements in Section 810-RICR-40-05-1.4(D) of the
17 Regulations.

18 The proposed revisions to the bullet list after the second paragraph in Section 2.2.3.2 result
19 in the first two bullets being identical. The bullet lists in Section 2.2.3.2 of the 2024 RFP are taken
20 directly from the definition of “Credible operation date” in Section 810-RICR-40-05-1.3(A)(3) of
21 the Regulations. The revised bullet lists are no longer aligned exactly with the Regulations, but
22 they maintain the same intent.

1 **Q. Please comment on how the RFP will align with the change in federal tax law.**

2 A. Federal commercial clean energy production tax credits and investment tax credits for wind
3 and solar generation, which have generally reduced the cost of those technologies to ratepayers,
4 are being phased out over the next few years pursuant to P.L. 119-21⁵. To be eligible for tax
5 credits, projects need to be in-service by the end of 2025 or “begin construction” by July 4, 2026.
6 Projects that are in-service by the end of 2025 would likely not be eligible to participate in this
7 Revised RFP due to the R.I. Gen. Laws § 39-26.1-3(a) requirement to procure “newly developed
8 energy resource project[s]” as defined in R.I. Gen. Laws § 39-26.1-2(7).

9 Until recently, the Treasury Department and Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) provided
10 guidance that taxpayers may establish the beginning of construction using the “Physical Work
11 Test” or the “Five Percent Safe Harbor”. Safe Harboring allowed project developers to spend 5%
12 of the total cost of a facility to secure eligibility for tax credits as long as the developer meets all
13 other necessary requirements, makes continuous effort to develop the facility, and the facility is
14 placed in service by the end of the fourth calendar year after the safe harbor date. However, on
15 August 20, 2025, the Treasury Department and IRS published updated guidance on the definition
16 of beginning of construction⁶. The updated guidance largely eliminates the “Five Percent Safe
17 Harbor” such that projects need to start physical construction by July 4, 2026 to qualify. The
18 effective date for the revised guidance is September 2, 2025. Therefore, it should be noted that
19 some projects may grandfathered into the Five Percent Safe Harbor, by meeting all requirements

⁵ <https://www.congress.gov/119/plaws/publ21/PLAW-119publ21.pdf>

⁶ <https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-drop/n-25-42.pdf>

1 prior to the September 2, 2025 effective date, without being fully developed. Projects that have
2 qualified for safe harboring but are not yet in service should be considered eligible for this Revised
3 RFP. Due to the change in both tax law and IRS guidance, it is highly unlikely that many projects
4 eligible for this Revised RFP will qualify for federal tax credits unless they are grandfathered into
5 the safe harbor. Notably, no tax credits will be granted to facilities placed in service after
6 December 31, 2027. Therefore, even projects that have met safe harbor requirements prior to
7 September 2, 2025 must still be placed in service by the end of 2027 to capture the value of these
8 federal tax credits.

9 **Q. Please comment on how the RFP may be coordinated with other New England states.**

10 A. Massachusetts has the authority to participate in other New England state procurements if
11 it determines it is beneficial to do so through the end of 2027. Therefore, the proposed timing of
12 the Revised RFP is such that Massachusetts will have the authority to participate if the two states
13 mutually agree to do so. This coordination may allow RIE to select larger projects that are more
14 cost-effective but provide more energy and RECs than RIE is willing to take on. Any contract
15 terms between 10 and 20 years would be eligible for Massachusetts' participation, but non-
16 confirming eligible bids with contract terms longer than 20 years would not be eligible. RIE's
17 revision to remove the unit-contingent requirement in the Revised RFP is helpful to keep this
18 opportunity open.

19 **Q. Please summarize your conclusions.**

20 A. Based on my review of RIE's Revised RFP, I am satisfied that the Revised RFP will
21 support a fair and competitive procurement process. The Revised RFP provides clear instructions
22 for bidders, clearly explains the evaluation process, clearly sets forth the selection criteria, allows

1 sufficient time for bidders to prepare responsive proposals, and includes provisions to safeguard
2 customers' interests. Many of the revisions to the RFP will increase the likelihood that a larger
3 pool of projects will be eligible to compete and will be able to compete on a level playing field.
4 However, I recommend the following considerations to ensure the final RFP will attract a robust
5 set of proposals:

- 6 1. Revise the interconnection requirements to allow proposals that have not yet submitted
7 interconnection requests but have a valid plan for submitting requests in a future Cluster
8 Request Window.
- 9 2. Commit to refunding bid fees for any non-conforming pricing alternative that meets all
10 eligibility requirements if such a proposal is rejected without being evaluated.

11 **Q. Does this conclude your testimony?**

12 A. Yes.

NICOLAS H. BALDENKO, PE

SUMMARY

A power systems electrical engineer and market analyst with 13 years of experience in bulk power planning including transmission-constrained reliability assessments, production cost simulations, and ISO/RTO policy. Expertise includes wholesale energy market analysis, transmission reliability assessments, production cost simulations, load flow and optimal power flow analysis, FERC policy analysis, and long-term renewable energy procurement.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 2024- | Levitan & Associates, Inc.
Executive Consultant |
| 2017-2024 | Eversource Energy
Lead Engineer (Transmission Strategy & Economic Analysis)
Senior Engineer (ISO Policy) |
| 2021-2022 | Ventolines, BV
Technical Project Manager (Construction & Contracting) |
| 2013-2016 | Avangrid (The United Illuminating Company)
Engineer (Transmission Planning) |

PROFESSIONAL ASSIGNMENTS

ENERGY PROCUREMENTS AND MARKET MODELING

Currently supporting Massachusetts's participation in various New England clean energy procurements pursuant to their Section 82 authority. Primary areas of support include quantitative analysis of bid pricing, review of bid technical information, and facilitation of stakeholder discussions.

Currently supporting the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (BPU) in their Prebuild Infrastructure (PBI) solicitation. Focus areas include interconnection plans, capacity interconnection rights, network upgrade cost estimates, review of constructability feasibility and risks, and coordination between generation and transmission development. Supported stakeholder engagement by presenting construction plans to PBI host communities and compiling public comments, including coordination of specialist permitting and scientific subcontracts.

Led the drafting team for Maine's first floating OSW RFP on behalf of the Maine Governor's Energy Office pursuant to LD 1895 "An Act Regarding the Procurement of Energy from Offshore Wind Resources."

Developed electric wholesale market models to analyze the impact of additional gas pipeline capacity available to electric generators in New York State.

Provided oversight of the 2023 Rhode Island Energy 2023 LTCS RFP on behalf of the Rhode Island Division of Public Utilities and Carriers.

Assisted in drafting the RFPs and evaluating bids in all four rounds of Massachusetts 83C offshore wind solicitations, including development of nodal transmission models and review of interconnection analysis.

Assisted in the negotiation of a transmission service agreement for new electric transmission capacity necessary to interconnect onshore wind power in northern Maine.

Developed a novel offshore wind energy deliverability study requirement in Massachusetts to inform nodal constraint inputs for quantitative project evaluation.

Drafted Eversource's official position on independent offshore wind transmission solicitations in Massachusetts, resulting in increased generation solicitation size to capitalize on the efficiencies of large HVDC interconnections without the project-on-project risk associated with independent transmission.

Evaluated projects bid into Connecticut's Zero Carbon Request for Proposals on behalf of Eversource, including proposed proposals from Millstone and Seabrook Nuclear Power Stations.

Evaluated large-scale clean energy bids in the Massachusetts 83D solicitation, including transmission model development. Provided testimony regarding the reliability impact of new hydro imports in the Western and Central Maine System Planning Subarea. Designed and enforced the process by which the winning project constructed upgrades equivalent to the capacity capability interconnection standard.

Developed an electric market model for regions of the Southeast US including North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia used to estimate the environmental impact of various gas buildout scenarios, particularly focused on reduced coal burn in high demand growth cases.

Developed Eversource's in-house PLEXOS model and performed nodal production cost simulations in PLEXOS to support the Grid Innovation Program (GIP) application for the successfully awarded Cleaner Grid New England project.

Initiated and managed the Eversource Grid of the Future Study, which consisted of carbon-restricted capacity expansion modeling and informed the development of "no-regrets" electric transmission solutions that both solve future reliability planning issues while providing economic and environmental benefits. Results from this analysis were used to develop scenarios in the ISO-NE Future Grid Study and led to the development of projects that were included in New England State applications for GIP funding.

POWERFLOW MODELING, RELIABILITY PLANNING, & ENGINEERING

Performed engineering calculations to design the layout and specifications of inter-array and lead line submarine cables for the 100 MW Stenkalles Grund wind farm in Karlstad, Norway. Developed and led the procurement for cables and cable installation package.

Initiated and performed a New England light load study consisting of steady state powerflow simulations designed to identify high voltage and reverse substation flow conditions in future scenarios with high solar PV deployment and output during periods of light load.

Performed steady state power flow simulations and transient voltage stability simulations for the 2016 Southwest Connecticut NERC TPL-001 compliance study using PSS/E, TARA, and Python. Stability simulations included coordinated review and modeling of relay clearing times near Millstone, and the resulting voltage stability impact of electrical faults at Millstone.

Reviewed critical path schedule for planned United Illuminating reliability projects found to satisfy requirements of the overlapping impact test for generators under ISO-NE Capacity Capability Interconnection Standard as described in Planning Procedure 10.

Managed the interconnection and commissioning process for over 200 rooftop residential solar PV systems. Developed a novel technique for automated simulation of voltage impact and proposed power factor adjustments to mitigate costly upgrades and application denials.

REGULATORY SUPPORT & TESTIMONY

Provided written and in-person (virtual) testimony before Connecticut PURA regarding the interconnection and reliability impact of the Park City Wind in Docket No. 19-12-18, PURA Review of Offshore Wind Resource Agreements Selected by DEEP pursuant to Public Act No. 19-71, June 2020

Provided written and in-person testimony before Massachusetts DPU regarding the interconnection and reliability impact of the NECEC HVDC line and associated imported hydro power in Docket No.18-64/65/66, Long Term Contracts for Clean Energy Projects Pursuant to Section 83D of An Act Relative to Green Communities, St. 2008, c. 169, as amended by St. 2016, c. 188, §12, February 2019.

EDUCATION & CERTIFICATIONS

University of Bridgeport, Bridgeport, CT, USA
M.S. Electrical Engineering, 2016

University at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY, USA
B.S. Electrical Engineering, 2013

Registered Professional Engineer
CT License Number PEN.0033567

PRESENTATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS

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